

Postponement.

of the Lot of Ground, ad-  
subcriber to take place this day,  
Hour, is postponed till TUES-  
day, at the same place.  
John Dunlap, Trustee.

T RECEIVED,

From Philadelphia,  
Muscatel Raisins  
Olives, in bottles 2 of superior  
Anchovies 3 quality,  
ALSO,  
Some assortment of Fancy Orange,  
Lemons, &c. Perfumes, &c. Pictures, with  
Glasses, &c. Also, some handsome Pocket Books,  
and a few pots of first quality Rouge—for sale.

Matthew Eakin,  
Who has for Sale,  
Lemons, in boxes—and  
fresh Oranges.

31st 1805  
the Mutual Insurance  
Company.

ire on Goods and Furniture.  
ral meeting of the members of the  
Insurance Company against Fire  
ment, at the General Office of  
the city of Richmond, February

1 McCull was elected President,  
H. Judich,  
el Pointer,  
b Fackler,  
Greenhow,

est Birchett, Director for the dis-  
trict of Petersburg,  
am Vaughan, do. Norfolk,  
ert Walker, do. Fredericksburg,  
el Craig, do. Alexandria,  
m Douglas, do. Winchester,  
b Swoop, do. Staunton.

ITZWYHLYSON, Principal Agent  
e, Cather General,  
the proceedings of the General  
Meeting.

criber, or member, of this Com-  
easter withdraw his insurance, in  
hole by giving notice, in writing,  
and acknowledged personally be-  
CIPAL AGENT, or duly attested  
nder the hand of a magistrate and  
one quota, if one or more quo-  
table by him, at that time, and he  
ard be exonerated from any further  
mands for losses incurred after that  
when the said written notice shall  
with the PRINCIPAL AGENT, and  
d, but not from any payment, or  
ount of losses incurred before that  
when such notice shall have been  
before mentioned, and his insurance  
on that period, and it shall be the  
principal Agent to give him a certi-  
fice.

o. That the President and Direc-  
ed to suspend, for the present, the  
ore than one quota and to give in-  
rding, to their agents and attur-  
ee care that their instructions shall  
recovery of one quota, under no  
y already be given to members in  
e, also, That on the payment of  
erson paying may have the benefit  
ing is an extract from the record-  
ings of the Board of Directors

H. FITZWYHLYSON, P. Agent.  
law 3rd

March 5  
NOTICE.

The commissioners named and au-  
thorized by a commission of bankruptcy awarded

and issued and now in prosecution against Thos.  
Moore of Alexandria, intend to meet on the

26th day of this month at four o'clock in the  
afternoon at John Gadsby's city tavern in the

town of Alexandria in order to make a dividend  
of the estate and effects of the said bankrupt, and  
to choose a new assignee. When and where the

creditors, who have not already proved their  
debts under the said commission, are hereby re-  
quired to come prepared to prove the same or  
they will be excluded the benefit of the said di-  
vidend.

Wm Oxley, Assignee.

March 5  
d 26th

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust to the  
subcriber, will be exposed to sale, on Wednesday,  
the first day of October, eighteen  
and four, or that which becomes  
the first day of October, eighteen  
and five, except such as were, to  
purposes, insured before the  
day, in Norfolk, on 22d day of Fe-  
b, hundred and four—that is to say,  
or premiums previously to the said  
name of the Mine Tract.

NOTICE.  
James Keith, Trustee.

March 12.  
d

TO RENT.

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, sit-  
uate on St. Asaph street, between King

and Prince streets, four doors beyond Mr. Faw's  
office, now occupied by Mr. Amos Alexander.

Application to be made to

George Youngs.

February 26.

LOST,

On Wednesday evening last, in or near the town.

The outer Case of a WATCH.

It is of GOLD, plain and of modern fashion.

Five Dollars reward will be given, to any

person who will deliver it to the

Printer.

February 22.

# Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.]

FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1806.

[No. 1554]

## SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,  
WILL BE SOLD,

At the Vendue-Store,  
corner of Prince and Water streets,

A Variety of DRY GOODS,  
GROCERIES, &c.

[Particulars of which will be expressed in the  
bills of the day.]

All kind of goods which are on limitation and  
the prices of which are established, can at any  
time be viewed and purchased at the lowest li-  
mitation and prices.

Philip G. Marsteller, v. m.

## THE SUBSCRIBER

Wants to Charter,

A vessel of about 1500 barrels  
burthen, for CORK and a MARK-  
ET; to which immediate dispatch  
will be given—the cargo being all  
my to go on board.

James Patton.  
WHO HAS FOR SALE,  
At his Warehouse, Conway's wharf,  
New-York prime Beef and Pork.  
Also, Southern Park, of good quality—with a  
few pipes of old Cognac Brandy.

February 12.

## Postponement.

The sale of the Lot of Ground, ad-  
vertised by the subscriber to take place this day,  
at the Coffee House, is postponed till TUES-  
DAY next, at one o'clock, at the same place.

John Dunlap, Trustee.

February 13.

I want to hire a man who un-  
derstands something of both Farming  
and Gardening.

R. T. Hooe.

March 17.

## NOTICE.

The commissioners named and au-  
thorized by a commission of bankruptcy awarded

and issued and now in prosecution against Thos.  
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26th day of this month at four o'clock in the  
afternoon at John Gadsby's city tavern in the

town of Alexandria in order to make a dividend  
of the estate and effects of the said bankrupt, and  
to choose a new assignee. When and where the

creditors, who have not already proved their  
debts under the said commission, are hereby re-  
quired to come prepared to prove the same or  
they will be excluded the benefit of the said di-  
vidend.

Wm Oxley, Assignee.

March 5  
d 26th

## PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust to the  
subcriber, will be exposed to sale, on Wednesday,  
the second day of April next, for ready  
money, upon the premises, several very valuable

LOTS OF GROUND, lying upon Queen, Fair-  
fax, Water and Union streets, in the town of  
Alexandria—And immediately after the sale of  
the Lots, will be exposed to sale, at the coffee  
house, for ready money also, (in case by the sale  
of the Lots the sum required should not be raised)  
one undivided sixteenth part of a Tract of  
Land, lying in Spotsylvania county, containing  
about eighteen thousand acres, known by the  
name of the Mine Tract.

James Keith, Trustee.

March 12.

## TO RENT.

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, sit-  
uate on St. Asaph street, between King

and Prince streets, four doors beyond Mr. Faw's  
office, now occupied by Mr. Amos Alexander.

Application to be made to

George Youngs.

February 26.

## LOST,

On Wednesday evening last, in or near the town.

The outer Case of a WATCH.

It is of GOLD, plain and of modern fashion.

Five Dollars reward will be given, to any

person who will deliver it to the

Printer.

February 22.

## JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately  
arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part  
of his

## FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax  
street, and daily expects an additional supply in  
the United States from Liverpool.

September 28.

## Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under  
the firm of Joseph Riddle & Co. of Alexandria,  
was dissolved the first instant, by mutual con-  
sent: All persons that are indebted to, or that  
have claims on the same, are requested to come  
forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the  
concern as soon as possible. Those whose ac-  
counts are of long standing are particularly re-  
quested to attend to this notice, and make  
payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,

Of Alexandria.

JAMES DALL,

Of Baltimore.

September 18.

## TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has received by the late arrivals an elegant as-  
sortment of

## GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE—  
London Superfine Cloths  
and Caffimeres,  
Bennett's Patent Cords,  
Do. Waistcoats,  
Silks, Moleskins, Flo-  
rentines,  
Imperial, clouded and  
white Marcellines,  
Toilinetts, Swandowns,  
Flannels, rose Blankets,  
Coating, Plains,  
Kersey, Halfhicks,  
Lamb's Wool, Worsted,  
Cotton and Sill Ho-  
siers,  
Irish & Flanders Sheet-  
ings,  
4 4 2 Irish Linens,  
Shirting Cotton,  
Long Laws,  
Linen Cambricks,  
Dimities, Cambrick do.

He daily expects an additiona  
assortment of FALL GOODS.

Oct. 22.

## A Journeyman Baker:

I WANT TO EMPLOY  
ONE qualified to conduct a bakery in New  
York, as a Foreman. A single man would  
we preferred. Application to be made to

Mordecai Miller.

March 18.

## CANDLES AND RUM.

250 boxes Mould and Dip Candles,  
of a superior quality.

20 barrels New England Rum,  
Landing from Schooner FAVORITE, Capt. HALE,  
from BOSTON, and for sale, by

Lawrafon & Fowle.

March 12.

I have received from Madras,  
(via New York)

## 9 Bales of Piece Goods,

CONSISTING OF  
Long Cloths, Manilla Ginghams,  
Nicomias and Madras Handkerchiefs. The  
above goods were selected in Madras by Andrew  
Smith for Hewes and Miller, are entitled to  
drawback, and will be sold low by the sale,

Mordecai Miller.

Who has in Store,

1200 Spanish Hides,  
750 pair of Morocco Shoes,  
20 tons Plaster, and  
20 trials of Figs.

March 5.

## FOR SALE

1000 bushels Liverpool Fine Salt.  
1500 do. St. Ubes.

Wm. Hodgson.

Feb. 12.

## JUST RECEIVED,

20 bags best Black Pepper  
20 chest. Souchong Tea  
24 heads best Surinam Molasses  
50 barrels Beef.

FOR SALE, by

John G. Ladd.

March 6.

## FOR SALE,

100 bbls. Muscovado SUGARS.

2000 lbs. prime Firkin Butter.

10 casks Chewing Tobacco.

Spinning Cotton.

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Liquors and Groceries, as usual

Mandeville & Jamison.

February 12.

## HENRY K. MAY

Has received, per Brig Equator, Moore, from  
New-Castle, and offers for Sale, if imme-  
diately applied for:

80 casks Red Lead,

38 casks Patent Shot,

18 casks Ligat Lead and

36 sheets Milled do.

December 18.

## CLOVER SEED.

CONGRESS  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES.  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, March 5.

BRITISH AFFAIRS.

DEBATE

In committee of the whole on the state of the union—Mr. J. C. Smith in the chair—on the resolution offered by Mr. Gregg.

[Mr. J. Randolph's speech continued.]

But the gentleman has told you that we ought to go to war, if for nothing else, for the fur trade. Now sir, the people on whose support he seems to calculate, follow (let me tell him) a better business, and let me add that whilst men are happy at home reaping their own fields, the fruits of their labor and industry, there is little danger of their being induced to go 16 or 1700 miles in pursuit of beavers, raccoons, or opossums; much less of going to war for the privilege. They are better employed where they are. This trade, sir, may be important to Britain, to nations who have exhausted every resource of industry at home; bowed down by taxation and wretchedness. Let them, in God's name, if they please, follow the fur trade. They may, for me, catch every beaver in N. America. Yes, sir, our people have a better occupation; a safe, profitable, honorable employment. Whilst they should be engaged in distant regions in hunting the beaver, they dread lest those whose natural prey they are should begin to hunt them; should pillage their property, and assassinate their constitution—Instead of these wild schemes pay off your debt, instead of prating about its confiscation. Do not, I beseech you, expose at once your knavery and your folly. You have more lands than you know what to do with; you have lately paid 15 millions for yet more. Go and work them; and cease to alarm the people with the cry of wolf, until they become deaf to your voice, or at least laugh at you.

Mr. Chairman, if I felt less regard for what I deem the best interests of this nation than for my own reputation, I should not, on this day, have offered to address you; but would have waited to come out, decked with flowers and bouquets of rhetorick, in a set speech. But, sir, I dreaded lest a tone might be given to the committee; they will pardon me, but I did fear from all that I could see, or hear, that they might be prejudiced by its advocates, under pretence of protecting our commerce, in favor of this ridiculous & preposterous project. I rose sir for one to plead guilty. To declare in the face of day that I will not go to war for this carrying trade. I will agree to pass for an ideot if this is not the public sentiment, and you will find it to your cost begin the war when you will.

Gentlemen talk of 1793. They might as well go back to the Trojan war. What was your situation then? Then every heart beat high with sympathy for France, for Republican France! I am not prepared to say, with my friend, from Pennsylvania, that we were all ready to draw our swords in her cause, but I affirm that we were prepared to have gone great lengths. I am not ashamed to pay this compliment to the hearts of the American people, even if at the expence of their understandings. It was a noble and generous sentiment which nations like individuals are never the worse for having felt. They were, I repeat it, ready to make great sacrifices for France. And why ready? Because she was fighting the battles of the human race against the combined enemies of their liberty; because she was performing the part which Great Britain now, in fact, sustains; forming the only bulwark against universal dominion. Knock away her navy, and where are you? Under the naval despotism of France, unchecked and unqualified by any antagonizing military power, at best but a change of masters. The tyrant of the ocean, and the tyrant of the land is one and the same, lord of all, and who shall say him nay, or wherefore doest thou this thing? Give to the tyger the properties of the shark, and there is no longer safety for the beasts of the forest or the fishes of the sea. Where was this high anti-Britannic spirit of the gentleman from Pennsylvania when his vote would have put an end to the British treaty, that pestilent source of evil to this country? and at a time, too, when it was not less the interest than the sentiment of this people to pull down Great Britain and exalt France. Then,

when the gentleman might have acted with effect, he could not screw his courage to the sticking place. Then England was combined in what has proved a feeble, inefficient coalition, but which gave just cause of alarm to every friend of freedom. Now the liberties of the human race are threatened by a single power, more formidable than the coalesced world, to whose utmost ambition, vast as it is, the naval force of Great Britain forms the only obstacle.

I am perfectly sensible and ashamed of the trespass, I am making on the patience of the committee; but as I know not whether it will be in my power to trouble them again on this subject, I must beg leave to continue my crude and desultory observations. I am not ashamed to confess they are so.

At the commencement of this session we received a printed message from the president of the United States breathing a great deal of national honor and indignation at the outrages we had endured, particularly from Spain. She was specially named and pointed at. She had pirated upon your commerce, imprisoned your citizens, violated your actual territory; invaded the very limits solemnly established between the two nations, by the treaty of San Lorenzo. Some of the state legislatures (among others the very state on which the gentleman from Pennsylvania relies for support) sent forward resolutions pledging their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, in support of any measures you might take in vindication of your injured rights. Well, sir, what have you done? You have had resolutions laid upon your table—gone to some expence for printing and stationery—mere pen, ink and paper, that's all. Like true political quacks, you deal only in handbills and nostrums. Sir, I blush to see the record of our proceedings, they resemble nothing but the advertisements of patent medicines. Here you have "the Worm Destroying Lozenges," there, "Church's Cough Drops," and to crown the whole, "Sloan's vegetable specific," an infallible remedy for all nervous disorders and vertiges of brain-sick politicians: each man earnestly adjuring you to give his medicine only a fair trial. If, indeed, these wonder-working nostrums could perform but one half of what they promise, there is little danger of our dying a political death, at this time at least.

But, sir, in politics as in physics, the Doctor is oftentimes the most dangerous disease—and this I take to be our case at present.

But, sir, why do I talk of Spain? There are no longer Pyreness. There exists no such nation; no such being as a Spanish King or Minister. It is a mere juggle played off for the benefit of those who put the mechanism into motion. You know, sir, that you have no differences with Spain—that she is the passive tool of a superior power, to whom at this moment you are crouching. Are your differences indeed with Spain? And where are you going to send your political panacea, resolutions and handbills excepted, your sole arcanum of government; your king cure-all? To Madrid? No: You are not such quacks as not to know where the shoe pinches—to Paris. You know at least where the disease lies, and there you apply your remedy. When the nation anxiously demands the result of your deliberations, you hang your head and blush to tell. You are afraid to tell. Your mouth is hermetically sealed. Your honor has received a wound which must not take air. Gentlemen dare not come forward and avow their work, much less defend it in the presence of the nation. Give them all they ask, that Spain exists, and what then?—After shrinking from the Spanish j-c-kall do you presume to bully the British lion? But here the secret comes out. Britain is your rival in trade, and governed as you are by compting-house politicians, you would sacrifice the paramount interests of the country, to wound that rival. For Spain and France you are carriers; and from good customers every indignity is to be endured. And what is the nature of this trade? Is it that carrying trade which sends abroad the flour, tobacco, cotton, beef, pork, fish and lumber of this country, and brings back in return foreign articles necessary for our existence, or comfort? No, sir, 'tis a trade carried on, the Lord knows where, or by whom; now doubling cape Horn, now the cape of Good Hope. I do not say that there is no profit in it; for it would not then be pursued; but 'tis a trade that tends to assimilate our manners and government to those of the most corrupt countries of Europe. Yes, sir, and when a question of great national magnitude presents itself to you, causes those who now prate about national honor and spirit to pocket any insult, to consider it as a mere matter of debit and credit, a

business of profit and loss—and nothing else.

The first thing that struck my mind when this resolution was laid on the table was *unde derivatur?* a question always put to us at school; whence comes it? Is this only the putative father of the bantling he is taxed to maintain, or indeed the actual parent, the real progenitor of the child? or is it the production of the cabinet; but I knew you had no cabinet; no system. I had seen dispatches relating to vital measures laid before you the day after your final decision on those measures; four weeks after they were received; not only their contents, but their very existence, all that time unsuspected and unknown to men whom the people fondly believe assist with their wisdom and experience at every important deliberation. Do you believe that this system, or rather this *no system* will do. I am free to answer it will not. It cannot last. I am not so afraid of the fair, open, constitutional, responsible influence of government; but I shrink intuitively from this left handed, invisible, irresponsible influence, which defies the touch; but pervades and decides every thing. Let the executive come forward to the legislature; let us see whilst we feel it. If we cannot rely on its wisdom, is it any disparagement to the gentleman from Pennsylvania to say that I cannot rely upon him? No, sir, he has mistaken his talent. He is not the Palinurus on whose skill the nation at this trying moment can repose their confidence. I will have nothing to do with his paper; much less will I endorse it and make myself responsible for its goodness. I will not put my name to it. I assert that there is no cabinet, no system, no plan. That which I believe in one place, I shall never hesitate to say in another. This is no time, no place for minding our steps. The people have a right to know, they shall know the state of their affairs, at least as far as I am at liberty to communicate them. I speak from personal knowledge. Ten days ago there had been no consultation; there existed no opinion in your executive department; at least none that was avowed; on the contrary there was an express disavowal of any opinion whatsoever, on the great subject before you; and I have good reason for saying that none has been formed since.

Some time ago a book was laid on our tables, which like some other bantlings did not bear the name of its father. Here I was taught to expect a solution of all doubts, as end to all our difficulties. If sir, I were the foe, as I trust I am the friend to this nation, I would exclaim—"Oh! that mine enemy would write a book." At the very outset in the very first page, I believe there is a complete abandonment of the principle in dispute. Has any gentleman got the work? (It was handed by one of the members.)—The first position taken is the broad principle of the unlimited freedom of trade between nations at peace, which the writer endeavours to extend to the trade between a neutral and a belligerent power;—accompanied however by this acknowledgement. "But inasmuch as the trade of a neutral with a belligerent nation, might in certain special cases, affect the safety of its antagonist, usage, founded on the principle of NECESSITY, has admitted a few exceptions to the general rule." Whence comes the doctrine of contraband, blockade, and enemy's property? Now sir, for what does that celebrated pamphlet, "War in Disguise," which is said to have been written under the eye of the British prime minister, contend but this "principle of necessity?" And this is abandoned by this pamphleteer at the very threshold of the discussion.—But as if this were not enough he goes on to assign as a reason for not referring to the authority of the ancients, that "The great change which has taken place in the state of manners, in the maxims of war, and in the course of commerce, make it pretty certain"—(What degree of certainty is this?) "That either nothing will be found relating to the question, or nothing sufficiently applicable to deserve attention in deciding it." Here sir, is an apology of the writer for not disclosing the whole extent of his learning, which might have overwhelmed the reader, is the admission that a change of circumstances, "in the course of commerce, has made, and therefore will now justify, a total change of the law of nations. What more could the most inveterate advocate for English usurpation demand? What else can they require to establish all, and even more than they contend for. Sir, there is a class of men, we know them very well, who, if you only permit them to lay the foundation, will build you up, step by step, and brick by brick, very neat and shewy, if not tenable arguments. To de-

tect them it is only necessary to watch their premises, where you will often find the point at issue totally surrendered as in this case it is. Again, is the *mare liberum* any where asserted in this book? That free ships make free goods? No sir, the right of search is acknowledged, that one's property is a lawful prize is sealed & delivered. After abandoning these principles what becomes of the doctrine that a mere shifting of the goods from one ship to another, the touching at another port changes the property. Sir give up this principle and there is an end of the question. You lie at the mercy of the conscience of a court of admiralty. Is Spanish sugar or French coffee made American property, by the mere change of the cargo, or even by the landing and payment of the duties?—Does this operation effect a change of property? And when those duties are drawn back, and the sugars and coffee re-exported, are they not, as enemies property, liable to seizure upon the principles of the "Examination of the British Doctrine, &c." And is there not the best reason to believe, that this operation is performed in many, if not in most cases, to give a neutral aspect and color to the merchandize?

I am prepared, sir, to be represented as willing to surrender important rights of this nation, to a foreign government. I have been told that this sentiment is already whispered in the dark, by time servers and sycophants. But if your clerk dared to print them, I would appeal to your journals. I would call for the reading of them, but that I know they are not for profane eyes to look upon. I confess that I am more ready to surrender to a naval power a square league of ocean, than to a territorial one, a square inch of land within our limits—and I am ready to meet the friends of the resolution on this ground at anytime. Let them take off the injunction of secrecy. They dare not. They are ashamed and afraid to do it. They may give winks and nods, and pretend to be wise, but they dare not come out and tell the nation what they have done. Gentlemen may take notes if they please; but I will never, from any motive short of self defence, enter upon war. I will never be instrumental to the ambitious schemes of Bonaparte; nor put into his hands what will enable him to wield the world: and on the very principle that I wished success to the French arms in 1793. And wherefore? Because the case is changed. Great Britain can never again see the year 1790. Her continental influence is gone for ever. Let who will be uppermost on the continent of Europe, she must find more than a counterpoise for her strength. Her race is run. She can only be formidable as a maritime power; and, even as such, perhaps not long. Are you going to justify the acts of the last administration, for which they have been deprived of the government at our instance? Are you going back to the ground of 1798-9? I ask any man who now advocates a rupture with England, to assign a single reason for his opinion, that would not have justified a French war in 1798. If injury and insult abroad, would have justified it, we had them in abundance then. But what did the republicans say, at that day? That, under the cover of a war with France, the executive would be armed with a patronage and power which might enable it to master our liberties. They deprecated foreign war and navies, and standing armies, and loans, and taxes. The delirium passed away; the good sense of the people triumphed, and our differences were accommodated without a war. And what is there in the situation of England that invites to war with her? 'Tis true she does not deal so largely in perfectability, but she supplies you with a much more useful commodity, with coarse woollens. With less profession indeed, she occupies the place of France in 1793. She is the sole bulwark of the human race against universal dominion. No thanks to her for it. In protecting her own existence, she ensures theirs. I care not who stands in this situation, whether England or Bonaparte. I practise the doctrines now, that I professed in 1798. Gentlemen may hunt up the journals if they please; I voted against all such projects under the administration of John Adams, and I will continue to do so under that of Thomas Jefferson. Are you not contented with being free and happy at home? Or will you surrender these blessings that your merchants may tread on Turkish and Persian carpets, and burn the perfumes of the east in their vaulted rooms. Gentlemen say, 'tis but an annual million lost, and even were it five times that amount, what is it compared with your neutral rights? Sir, let me tell them a hundred millions will be but a drop in the bucket, if once they launch without rudder or compass into this ocean of foreign warfare. Whom do you want to attack? Eng-

land. They hope it and talk about Bunker Hill to be the last feats of our revolution, you have selected the object of attack is Spain and Spain from levying war with Great Britain to be sure: But, sir, France would have a different tale: You are to count on Great Britain to be struck from the three great main crop and jeopardize the support of commerce in the vain hope of a little greediness of the constitution upon the general we benefit of any particular you meditate war on Baton-Rouge, or on your own laws declare limits? Is it even for you to exchange your surplus foreign articles as sir, 'tis for a circus natus fatuus. And nation from whom you fear? I speak as air, with a nation nothing, or next to no aggrandizement of have every thing to ability and interest; When you rely on the state. Is it to be inferred that you would yield to Great Britain to do towards treat with her; and on the same principle treat with her? At the negotiation pending With her you have and failed, totally failed with Spain; or rather under such circumstances to the one, and what)—to the other. But a great deal is said on. What is national pride by national interest? Where you can, or where Indian tribes for instance and more forcible illustrious. Will the learned add a ship to your fleet revenue? Will it pay? And will you nations of your neutral and meanly submit to the story? Will you collate and let him escape that of your fire side, has it under your own roof and traffic; or practice. Great Britain in high seas. What is he not for the dismantling of Pondicherry, but for her, for lie. Her territories of other nations, colloidal power that that of her rival. But she to the arms of her adversary with the ensigns of neutrality that respects Europe, and not even the insults of Spain been at the instigation no longer any Spain. French government do you, you choose to none to blind as those your own eyes, and people, you go into again and say—"a grande affaire d'Etat." You may be pulled over and feel it; but let you are all nerve. Sir, if they called upon me, to carry it out, but my rights and the grant, and I will never have life. The general (Mr. Crowninfield) I can never consent to your ways and means of fraud. Your committee of safety to meet the curate. No, sir; I

is only necessary to watch, where you will often find us totally surrendered as is asserted in this book? That is acknowledged, that every lawful prize is sealed & comes of the doctrine that a portion of the goods from one ship is touching at another port property. Sir give up this there is an end of the question of admiralty. Is Spanish coffee made American? the mere change of the cargo, the landing and payment of the Does this operation effect a party? And when those turned, are they not, as encumbered, liable to seizure upon the the "Examination of the wine, &c." And is there not in many, if not in most, a neutral aspect and color to size?

Red, sir, to be represented as tender important rights of this foreign government. I have at this sentiment is already the dark, by time servers and But if your clerk dared to I would appeal to your journal for the reading of them, w they are not for profane eyes I confess that I am more render to a naval power a of ocean, than to a territorial inch of land within our limits ready to meet the friends of on this ground at any time. off the injunction of seafarers are not. They are ashamed of it. They may give winks and pretend to be wise, but they are out and tell the nation what one. Gentlemen may take pleasure; but I will never, from a sort of self defence, enter upon never be instrumental to schemes of Bonaparte; nor lands what will enable him to world: and on the very principles success to the French. And wherefore? Because arranged. Great Britain can never be gone for ever. Let who most on the continent of Europe find more than a counter strength. Her race is to be formidable as a marathone even as such, perhaps not ou going to justify the acts of stration, for which they have of the government at our in you going back to the ground I ask any man who now adventure with England, to assign for his opinion, that would a French war in 1798, and insults abroad, would have had them in abundance then the republicans say, at that under the cover of a war with executive would be armed rage and power which might aster our liberties. They design war and navies, and stand and loans, and taxes. The design away; the good sense of the shamed, and our differences were without a war. And what the situation of England that in with her. 'Tis true she does largely in perfectability, but with you with a much more useful with coarse woollens. With indeed, she occupies the in 1793. She is the sole the human race against univers No thanks to her for it. In our own existence, she ensures the who stands in this situation England or Bonaparte. I doctri now, that I profess Gentlemen may hunt up the under the administration of all, and I will continue to do so Thomas Jefferson. Are so you with being free and happy as your merchants may tread on Persian carpets, and burn the east in their vaulted rooms. 'tis but an annual million. en were it five times that is it compared with your? Sir, let me tell them. They will be but a drop in the ocean of foreign war. No, Sir; I have said with the doors

closed, and I say so when they are open: "pay the public debt." Get rid of that dead weight upon your government, that cramp upon all your measures, and then you may put the world at defiance. So long as it hangs upon you, you must have revenue, and to have revenue you must have commerce—commerce, peace. And shall these nefarious schemes be advised for lighting the public burthens: will you resort to these low and pitiful shifts. Dare even to mention these dishonest artifices to eke out your expenses, when the public treasure is lavished on Turks and infidels, on singing boys and dancing girls, to turn the incans of beauty to an African barbarian?

[To be continued.]

### PHILADELPHIA March 18

Arrived, schooner Sukey and Peggy, Lowth, from Curracoa, sailed the 1st February, and has been 20 days on soundings, with continual head winds, 10 of which, had a pilot on board; saw several vessels on the coast apparently bound in. February 10, off the city of St. Domingo, captain Lowth saw several large vessels under his lee, he hoisted a signal of distress and bore down, found them the British squadron, under the command of Admiral Cochrane; was boarded and supplied with bread and beef from the Agamemnon, captain Berry, who had lost 4 men killed, and 10 wounded, in the action of the 6th. The officer informed, that they had captured three 74's, and that two ships, one of 140 and one of 74 guns, had run ashore to avoid capture, and had been burst on the evening of the 9th by the British; that the French frigates had escaped, and that the squadron intended to go to Antigua to refit. After examining the papers of the Sukey and Peggy, and endorsing her register not to enter the city of St. Domingo, capt. Lowth was politely dismissed.

### CHILLICOTHE, Feb. 27.

The Indian alarm, like the mountain in labour, it at length over; but has, indeed, brought forth nothing. The fears of two or three timid persons is all that were produced, which have fled and are as much unheeded as the cause was idle which gave the alarm. The following will shew that had they even the power, the will was not present. Our friends at a distance may rest assured, that danger was not in the least dreaded by an intelligent citizen of the state, nor has emigration been retarded.

The governor has received a communication from Mad river, informing him that two Indian Chiefs and an interpreter, upon the receipt of his message, came into the settlement and assured the people that they had no intention of making war upon them. The Indians are considerably alarmed, and the chiefs have sent word they will shortly be at Chillicothe to give the governor every satisfaction that may be required relative to their conduct. The people are satisfied, and those who had left their homes are returning back again.

### NATCHEZ, Feb. 18, 1806.

#### From Natchez.

For some time past the Spaniards have been taking new positions and drawing in near us. About a month ago they established a post about 14 miles from this town on the Nacogdoches road, at Quindleties old place, as it is called, and their patrols came within a league or two of Natchez, and it was a general circulating report that they intended to take possession of all the country west of Red River. The commanding officer at this place received orders from the president of the U. States a few days ago, to remove them by any means that might be found necessary, to the west side of the Sabine river, the substance of this order was immediately officially communicated to the commandant of Nacogdoches, who returned for an answer that a compliance with that order on his part, would not be conformable to his instructions, and signified his intention to maintain the positions he had taken, &c upon which, early in the morning of the 5th inst. captain Turner, lieutenant Platt, ensign Duforet, and 60 men from the garrison of fort Claiborne, were detached for the purpose of removing all Spanish soldiers, &c. they meet with, to the other side of Sabine, and in case of resistance to repel force with force. They arrived early in the day at Quindleties, where they found an officer and 29 men, to whom marching orders were immediately given. A variety of unsuccessful pretences were made use of by the Spaniards to procure delay (as was supposed) till they were reinforced; they however without offering any resistance, moved off. Capt. Turner remained till next morning on the ground, and after burning the house, marched on after them, when, to his surprise, found

them again encamped about three miles only from Quindleties, where they were moved from, the officer still offering frivolous excuses for his slow retreat: they were again started, and captain Turner pursued them close in their rear towards Sabine, and no farther intelligence has been received from them at the date of this.

Apprehensions are entertained that the Spaniards may be reinforced and make a stand before they cross Sabine; if they should, a conflict must ensue; or if they should appear in arms again on this side the Sabine no ceremony will be used with them; they will escape fighting only by their speed."

### Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, MARCH 21.

Capt. Swaine, who arrived at N. York, on Monday last from Nantucket, informs that on Wednesday last a gentleman passenger was landed at that place from the brig Nancy, in 49 days from Lisbon, which place she left the 22d of January, and reported that a TREATY OF PEACE was signed on the 8th of December, between the Emperor of France, and the Emperors of Russia and Austria. The above brig proceeded to Salem, where she was bound.

Total sums disbursed by the United States for fortifying ports and harbors within the same, since the 20th of March 1794, to Dec. 31st, 1805.

| <i>Ports and Harbors.</i>        | <i>Dols. Cts.</i> |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Portsmouth, N. H.                | 18,594 48         |
| Gloucester, (Cape-Anne) Mass.    | 4,538 66          |
| Marblehead, Mass.                | 17,298 69         |
| Salem, do.                       | 5,223 08          |
| Portland do.                     | 12,834 66         |
| Boston, do.                      | 186,195 11        |
| Newport, (R.I.)                  | 117,935 04        |
| New-London, (Conn.)              | 19,318 93         |
| New York,                        | *117,434 14       |
| Fort Mifflin, Penn.              | 171,984 37        |
| Baltimore, Md.                   | 110,358 48        |
| Annapolis, do.                   | 3,266 25          |
| Norfolk, Vir.                    | 36,863 28         |
| Alexandria, do.                  | 4,986 36          |
| Cape-Fear & Ocracock Inlet, N.C. | 33,554 74         |
| Beacon Island,                   | 1,816 49          |
| Charleston, S. C.                | 56,651 09         |
| George-Town, do.                 | 822 54            |
| Savannah, Georgia,               | 8,112 26          |
| Point Petre, (St. Marys,) do.    | 15,880 91         |

Total, 943,619 56  
\* Exclusive of the sum of 222,810 04 dollars expended by the state, for which she has received a credit at the treasury, on account of the balance due by her to the U. States.

War Department, Feb. 13th 1806.

H. DEARBORN.

On Thursday the 20th instant, departed this life Col. CHARLES BROADWATER, of Fairfax County, Virginia, in the 87th year of his age. This gentleman during his long life ever supported the character of a respectable citizen and filled with vigilance and fidelity, the different public offices of colonel, high sheriff, representative of his county and judge of the court. All those trusts he resigned through indisposition of body; and as above stated, gave up his breath in the presence of a number of his neighbors, with great apparent peace and tranquility.

DIED, at Baltimore, on Saturday night last, Mr. Charles M'Loughlin, of Georgetown—much and justly regretted.

### S A L T, Suitable for the Fisheries.

JUST RECEIVED,  
1200 bushels St. Ubes Salt; per Schooner Martha and Mary; and for sale, at Merchants wharf.

William Hodgson.

March 21.

N O T I C E .  
The subscriber intending to remove to the house next door to Mott's tavern, will let the HOUSE AND STORE he at present occupies, between Royal and Fairfax streets.

Tunis Craven.

March 21.

TO RENT,  
A THREE STORY BRICK WAREHOUSE, situated on Union Street, opposite Col. Gilpin's Store, now occupied by Mr. Philip Care, Possession will be given immediately, application to be made to

Philip Triplett.

March 21.

### JOHN G. LADD,

Has just received

150 bolts first quality Russian heavy CANVASS,  
1,500 pieces long and short India NANKEENS,  
For Sale on moderate terms.

March 21.

### N O T I C E .

The Co-partnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of Macleod & Lumson, Painters, of Alexandria, was dissolved the 20th instant, by mutual consent. All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same, are requested to come forward and settle as speedily as possible, as it is desirable to close the concern, to either of the subscribers.

Daniel Macleod,  
John Lumson.

March 21.

### DANIEL MACLEOD, PAINTER,

Continues in the same house where Macleod and Lumson formerly occupied, next door to Messrs. Mandeville and Jameson, King Street; where he carries on the Sign, Transparencies, and Ornamental Painting; Gilding and Enameling; Framing and Cleaning Pictures; Mats—Aprons, Colors for Regiments, Marbles, and all kinds of Wood inlaid.

Also has for Sale,  
Oils, Turpentine, Putty & Paints of all kinds, dry and ground in oil; Window and Picture Glass, of various sizes; which he will sell reasonable for cash.

March 21.

### REMOVAL.

JOHN LUMSDON,  
Has removed to the lower end of King Street, nearly opposite Mr. Robert Young's Store, where he intends carrying on the House Painting and Glazing business as usual, and will keep for sale, a regular assortment of Paints and Oil, together with Window and Picture Glass, of various sizes.

March 21.

### PUBLIC SALE.

Pursuant to a deed of trust given to the subscribers by a certain John Withers, to secure the payment of a debt due by said Withers unto Jonathan and M. Scholfield, will be sold, by Public Auction, for cash, at the Coffee House, in Alexandria, on the 21st of this instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon,

The two following Tracts of Land,  
viz.

One, containing 103, and the other 26 acres, adjoining each other, and are from 3 to 4 miles from the town of Alexandria, in the county of Fairfax, and State of Virginia. The aforesaid land lies on the old Leesburg road, adjoining the lands of Captain Slauen, Benjamin Dunany, and Carlisle Whiting. This land is mostly covered with wood of a small growth and affords a handsome prospect.

Andrew Scholfield,  
Thomas Cook.

March 21.

Plaster Paris—afloat.

50 tons Plaster Paris,

1500 feet Oars,

At Lawrason's wharf;

On board the schooner Dove, Capt. from Portland, for sale by

Lawrason & Fowle,

on said wharf.

March 21.

Five Dollars Reward.

At a late hour last night, was STOLEN from the office of Walter Jones, Esquire, in Pitt Street, a GOLD WATCH, made in the old English style. She has no outer case. The name of the maker is not remembered. She is capped and jewelled; her face plain, and is particularly remarkable for a small piece of circular gold on the back. Whoever will deliver the said Watch to the Printer of this paper, shall receive FIVE DOLLARS; and upon the conviction of the thief, an additional sum of FIVE DOLLARS.

March 21.

### N O T I C E .

The subscriber will rent the house on Fairfax Street, near Duke street, lately occupied by Mr. James H. Hooe. Apply to Mr. John Tucker.—As some person has reported that the house is liable for back rents, the following certificate, from Mr. Nathaniel C. Hunter, (the original proprietor of the lot) who leased the house and lot to me on an annual ground rent, proves, that there is no truth in the said report.

Stephen Cooke.

I hereby acknowledge, to have received the ground rents due on a lot, in the town of Alexandria, on Fairfax street, leased of me by Dr. Stephen Cooke, up to the 3d day of February, 1805.

NATHANIEL C. HUNTER.

October 1, 1805. (Dec. 10.) law

## JAMES KENNEDY, SEN.

KING-STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has received, from LEE & CO's Patent and Family Medicine Store, New-York, a fresh assortment of the following

### Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded could be purchased at a retail store.

### TAKE NOTICE

That J. Kennedy, sen. is appointed the only agent for ALEXANDRIA.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR.

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obstrusive Coughs, Asthma, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumption.

To Parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH,

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the proges, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable.—The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,  
I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, — never colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with foreheads and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henry, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's Elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper; he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints and desires to give this public testimony in favor of his invaluable medicine.

### Dr. Hamilton's GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destrutive intemperance—the unskillful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life—bad livings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of

Nervous Disorders, &c. &c.

Violent cramps in the

Stomach and back; &c.

Indigestion,

Melancholy,

Gout in the Stomach,

Pains in the limbs,

Relaxations,

Involuntary emissions,

Obstinate gouts,

Barrenness,

Impotency, &c. &c.

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

### HAMILTON's ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, rheury, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. &c. and has performed more cures in the above complaint than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn,

Wythe county, Virginia.

GENTLEMEN,  
I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatic, of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

W. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope maker, South Second street, between Mary and Christian streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily made oath as follows, namely,

That his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER,

Swear and subscribe before

EBENEZER FERGUSON, Esq.

One of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

### HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or foulness, danin & th' bowel.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similarity, to common complaint of worms operating with violence on the to every age and complexion and to this being suited contrary, a particular situation, and also its concus nothing but who is perfectly innocent, and so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old should no worms exist in the body, but will, with out pain or grief, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in ridding off all gross humors and corruptions; liverish and bilious complaints, and the least and mildest purgative that can be used on the occasion.

### Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Ascidiæ, or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short fat, white worm, and lastly, the Taenia or tape worm so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is most hurtful and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupting guins—itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fetid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowtens of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's worm destroying lozenges, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number when in advanced stages of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

### CASES OF CURES—

By Hamilton's

### WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain either by letter or personal application.

### TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn keeper, on the Hartford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about twenty months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by his writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee, & co.) but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigor—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice, from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbors, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify; their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Sold likewise by S. Pleasants, Richmond; Ross and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Fredericksburg; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Greenhow, Williamsburgh; and J. Shaw, Leesburg.

Scars, letters, rings worms, yah burns, prickle heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, sensible perspiration, which is so essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

### The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts & strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

### Dr. Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, deflections of rheum, dulness, itching &nd films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

### Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

### The sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety on pregnant women or on infants a week old, containing not a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smell, which attends the application of other remedies.

### The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

### Indian Vegetable Specific.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venereal disease.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

### RECOMMENDED

### Dr. Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions; to restore and amend the appetite; to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequence; as dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness; sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache; and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

Sold likewise by S. Pleasants, Richmond; Ross and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Fredericksburg; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Greenhow, Williamsburgh; and J. Shaw, Leesburg.

September 4th, 1802.

NEW PLAYS,

For Sale by ROBERT GRAY, Bookeller,

King Streets.

The Ocean Spectre, an entire new, grand Melo Drama in five acts.

The Venetian Outlaw, a Drama in five acts.

The Sixty-third Letter a Musical Farce.

The Will for the Deed, a Comedy in three acts, by Thomas Dibdin.

Too Many Cooks, a Musical Farce in two acts, by J. Kennedy, author of Railing the Wind, Matrimony, &c. &c.

Family Quarrels, a Comic Opera, in three acts, by T. Dibdin.

### ON HAND

Carr's Northern Summer.

Stranger in France.

Wakelin's Family Tour, through Great Britain and Ireland.

Pennsylvania Farmer.

Gifford's residence in France.

Major's Voyages and Travels, twenty-four vols. (calf)

— Universal History, twenty-five vols. (boards)

Select British Classics, thirty-nine vols. (Calf)

Anacharis Travels, four vols. (calf and gilt)

Pinkerton's Modern Geography, two vols. and Atlases.

Tindal's continuation of the History of England, from the Revolution to the accession of King George the second, two volumes, folio.

Gibson's decline and fall of the Roman Empire.

Ferguson's Rome.

Rollin's Antient History, ten vols. with maps and plates.

Hooke's translation of Orlando Furioso, from the Italian, of Ludovico Ariosto, five vols. (calf gilt)

Revised Code of Virginia Laws.

Debates of the Virginia Convention, on the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

Meleg's New Virginia Justice.

Letters of Curious, by John Thompson, of Petersburg.

Letters of the British Spy.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Dr. Darwin.

Darwin's Temple of Nature.

An extensive assortment of English and Latin School Books, Blank account books; Playing Cards, Paper Hangings, Stationery, &c. &c.

N. B. Book-binding of every description done at a short notice and on reasonable terms.

February 26.

### Union Cheap Bread Manufactory.

THE subscriber, impressed with a lively sense of gratitude, for the liberal patronage he has hitherto experienced from the citizens of Alexandria, begs leave to return his sincere thanks for the same; and respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced business in that commodious and central stand, on Royal street, lately in the occupancy of Mr. Lee; Bread-Baking business extensively, and flatten himself from his knowledge and experience in the above business, to render general satisfaction. His present size of bread is as follows—The 20 cent loaf, 5 lbs—10 cent loaf, 3 lbs—5 cent loaf, 1 1/4 lbs—and the 3 penny loaf—1 lb—made of choice superfine flour.

Edward Lee.

March 19.

### LAND FOR SALE.

Will be Sold, to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, the 19th day of May next, at Hay Market, (being the first day of the next circuit court to be held there)

TWO hundred acres of LAND, more or less, known by the name of Greenwich, and lying in the county of Prince William, four miles from Hay Market, on the road leading from thence to Fredericksburg and the Carolinas.—The back road from the city of Washington to the southern states also runs through the land, which renders it an eligible stand for a tavern, it is also a good stand for a store.—There are several houses, with a well of excellent water on this land, which lies well for cultivation, and has a considerable quantity of wood on it. The Plaster of Paris also appears well adapted to the soil, as I